

THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESS.

Much exultation has been displayed in the Federal prints on the occasion of the acquisition of Federalism in the recent Congressional Elections in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Without at present examining the causes of the ascendancy of Federalism in Maryland, and proving that it must be temporary; without deploring the misguided zeal on the one side or the other, of the two sections of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, which has enabled the Federalists to elect members in two or three districts in which they are the minority, we proceed to show our readers, not only that the Federalists cannot take a majority in the next Congress, but to show that their numbers will not be greater in that than in the present.

The election in New Hampshire, has just terminated, and resulted in the re-election, by a small majority, of six Federal Representatives to Congress.

In Massachusetts, the election takes place this fall, and will give at least the present proportion of Republican members, if not an increased number.

In Vermont, the election has just taken place, and the results are not yet known to have been decided; but, as there is reason to fear it may result in the choice of Federalists, we shall so estimate it.

Rhode Island, always eccentric, has re-elected two Federal Representatives.

That Connecticut will re-elect seven Federal Representatives, there can be no doubt.

The powerful state of New York has given her zealous support to the present Administration, & to the war, by the re-election of twenty Federal members.

In Maryland, the election does not take place until April next. We may reckon her delegation; it now stands, seven Federal and six, though it will probably not remain so favorable to Federalism.

The North Carolina election does not take place until next August. Her delegation will probably stand about present, ten to three; but, making allowance for possible changes, we will set it down at eight to five.

In South Carolina, the election has taken place recently, that we have the returns only from one (the most Federal) District, in which the Republican candidate is chosen. There is no doubt therefore that the whole Representation of that state will be Democratic.

In Georgia, it is ascertained that six Republicans are just chosen to represent that state in the next Congress.

In Tennessee, the elections do not take place until the Spring. There is no doubt, however, that Republicans will be chosen from every district.

Kentucky has already, as usual, chosen a delegation of unimpaired Democratic character.

The election in Ohio has just ended, and there is little doubt but six Republicans are again chosen from that state.

Louisiana has elected her present Republican Representatives.

It will be seen, then, that though partial changes favorable to Federalism may have taken place in Vermont, Pennsylvania and Maryland, they are much more than counterbalanced, by changes the other way in New York and New Jersey, besides what may be expected even from Massachusetts. The result of our estimate will appear in the following recapitulation.

ELECTIONS ALREADY DECIDED.	
Republican.	Federal.
New-Hampshire,	6
Rhode-Island,	2
New-York,	20
New-Jersey,	6
Pennsylvania,	17
Delaware,	4
Maryland,	2
South-Carolina,	5
Georgia,	6
Kentucky,	10
Ohio,	6
Louisiana,	1
ESTIMATE OF PENDING ELECTIONS.	
Massachusetts,	4
Connecticut,	7
Vermont,	7
Virginia,	17
North-Carolina,	8
Tennessee,	5
Electors decided,	79
Electors estimated,	35
Total,	114

This sort of estimate of party power is, rather an invidious task, particularly at this moment; when we had rather see the two great parties striving, which shall most zealously serve and promote the common good, than counting noses to ascertain which is the strongest. But as our opponents are already singing hallicujahs for their acquisition of strength, it would be wrong not to expose their unfortunate mistake. We have therefore made a simple statement of facts, which cannot but operate as a sedative to their premature transports.

We need not add, after the above estimate, that, in the Senate of the U. States, there must be, for two or three years, at least, a decided Republican majority.

Nat. Int.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Legislature of the State of Vermont commenced its session in Montpelier, on Thursday the 13th inst. The usual business was transacted, when a Committee of Congress was appointed, consisting of three members from each county, who immediately retired to perform the duties assigned them. After voting and counting the votes for Governor, it appeared that His Excellency Martin Chittenden had 17,466—James G. Sullivan, Esq. 17,411—scattering, 451; of course, no choice by the people.

The Federal candidates for Congress were chosen by a majority of from 100 to 200.

On Friday, both houses met in joint committee for the purpose of electing Governor, &c. The votes were for

CHITTENDEN,	123
GALLISHA,	94
Gen. Strong,	1

Majority for Chittenden, 28.

It was Chittenden was elected by about the same majority.

THE ELECTION.

In this state for Representatives to Congress, State Legislature, &c. is over, but we have no authentic information of the result in any county but *Hartford*, where the Republican majority is about 120. In *Alamogordo* there is believed to be a small Republican majority, and in *Somerset* our Counselor is said to be elected. It is therefore probable that we shall have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature and in Joint Meeting. Our majority for Congress thro' the state will likely be several thousands.

Since the above was in type we have received information which authorizes us to give the following as the result of the election for the Legislature.

Co. Ass'y.	FEDERAL.	Co. Ass'y.	REPUBLICAN.
Fairfax,	1	Bergen,	1
Norfolk,	1	Middlebury,	1
Stowe,	1	Richmond,	1
Hartford,	1	Gloucester,	1
Norwich,	1	Cornwall,	1
Salmon,	1	Somerset,	1
Cumulative,	1		
Total,	8	Total,	5

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

From *Somerset* county, we learn that the average Republican majority is 750.

From *Chittenden* county our letters state the average majority for the Federal ticket, to be between 200 and 250. It is therefore probable as Montgomery gives a Republican majority of 298, that the Republican candidates for Congress are elected.

From the courageous and patriotic county

of Cumberland, we have ascertained that Governor Snyder's majority over Mr. Wayne is 1357. The votes were Simon Snyder 2,281, Isaac Wayne 944.

In *Franklin* county the Republican candidates are all elected, so that if *Adams* county has as large a Federal majority as is stated by the Federalists, still the Republican candidates from the district, Cumberland, Franklin and Adams will be elected. We doubt whether Pennsylvania will send a Federal Member to Congress, save only the four from this disgraced district, whom the apostasy of the Lehighites and the Aurora have caused to be elected.

The return of votes of Berks county in camp, give Governor Snyder 528 and Mr. Wayne 78.

Dem. Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

Our readers have all seen the account of the enterprise against the Pirates of Barrataria. But few, we believe, were informed of the situation, history or nature of that establishment. For the information of such as were unacquainted with it, we have procured from a friend the following interesting narrative, of the most authentic kind, he has personal knowledge, and which cannot fail to interest all our readers:

BARRATARIA.

Is a bay, or narrow arm of the Gulf of Mexico it runs through a rich but very flat country, until it reaches within a mile or two of the Mississippi river, fifteen miles below the city of New Orleans. The bay is bounded by low land, in which persons can be concealed from the severest scrutiny. It communicates with three lakes which lie on the south-west side, and these with the Lake of the same name, and which lies contiguous to the sea, where there is an island formed by the two arms of this lake and the sea.

The east and west points of this island were fortified in the year 1811, by a band of pirates, under the command of one Monsieur La Fite. A large majority of these sailors are of that class from the island of St. Domingo during the troubles there, and took refuge in the island of Cuba. And when the last war between France and Spain commenced, they were compelled to leave that island with the short notice of a few days. Without ceremony, they entered the United States, the most of them the state of Louisiana, with all the negroes they had purchased in Cuba. They were notified by the Governor of that state of the duties of the constitution which forbade the importation of slaves, but of the same time, received the assurance of the Governor that he would give, if possible, the approbation of the general government for their retaining this property. The conduct of those who could not from local excess join in the fidelity to obey the laws of that state, which was required by the general government, and ordered by the state itself, prove the fidelity of the allegiance which was promised by these fugitives to the United States. The island of Barrataria is situated about 22 degrees 15 min. lat. 90, and is a remarkable for its health as for the superior value of the soil, which is its waters abound. The chief of this band, like Charles De Mornay, had mixed with his many vice some transcendent virtues. In the year 1813, this party had from its piratical and boldness claimed the attention of the governor of Louisiana; and, to break up the establishment, he thought proper to strike at the head. He therefore offered a reward of \$500 dollars for the head of Monsieur La Fite, who was well known to the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, from his immediate vicinity, & his once having been a fencing master in that city of great reputation, which art he learnt in Bonaparte's army, where he was a Captain. The reward, which was offered by the Governor for the head of La Fite, was answered by the offer of a reward from the latter of \$5000 for the head of the Governor. The Governor ordered out a company to march from the city to La Fite's island, and to burn and destroy all his habitation. This company, under the command of a man who had been the intimate associate of this bold Captain, approached very near to the fortified island before he saw a man or heard a sound, until he heard a whistle, & his once a boatman's call. Then it was he found himself surrounded by armed men, who had emerged from the secret avenues, which led to this bay. Here it was that the modern Charles De Mornay developed his few noble traits; for to this man, who had come to destroy his life & all that was dear to him, he not only spared his life, but offered him that which would have made the honest soldier easy for the remainder of his days, which was indignantly refused. He then, with the approbation of his captor, returned to the city. This circumstance, which art some contemporaries, proved that this band of pirates were not to be taken by force. Our naval force having always been small in that quarter, exertions for the destruction of this illicit establishment could not be expected from them until augmented; for, as the office of the Navy, with most of the gun-boats on that station had to retreat from an overwhelming force of La Fite's. So soon as the augmentation of the Navy authorized an attack, one was made; the overthrow of this bandit has been the result; and now this almost invulnerable point and key to New Orleans is clear of an enemy, it is to be hoped the government will hold it by a strong military force.

BRUTALITY OF THE ENEMY.

Menara, Gates & Son.

Having seen the following publication in the Alexandria Herald, of the 17th October, with horror, as caption, the climax of atrocity—

To the Editors of the Herald.

Gentlemen, I have no recollection of having seen any account of the conduct of the enemy at Chappaqua published in any of the public prints; you are at liberty to publish the following extract of a letter to a friend, written shortly after that affair. It is a very imperfect account written in a hurry, amidst the bustle of a camp, but contains most of the facts. My name is enclosed, which you are at liberty to make public, if any respectable person should deny the truth of the following statement.

A Citizen of Maryland.

I passed through Chappaqua shortly after the enemy left it, and I am sorry to say, that their conduct would have disgraced Cannibals; the houses were torn to pieces, the well which afforded water for the inhabitants was filled up, and what is still worse, the Church and the ashes of the dead shared an equally bad or worse fate. Will you believe me, when I tell you, that the sunken graves were converted into barbaric holes! The remaining glass of the Church windows broken, the communion table used as a dinner table and then broken to pieces! Bad as the above may appear, it dwindles into insignificance, when compared with what follows: the vault was entered and the remains of the dead disturbed. Yes my friend, the winding sheet was torn from the body of a lady of the first respectability, and the whole contents of the vault entirely deranged! The above facts were witnessed by hundreds as well as myself, and I am happy to say, that but one sentiment pervaded our army.

I immediately shewed it to General Philip Stewart, lately commanding the American troops at that place, who read and declared it strictly true; and that Cockburn was at the head of it; that they also destroyed the organs; that Judge Key's lady who had been put into the vault was the person alluded to, that her winding sheet was torn in pieces, and her person wantonly exposed; and that his men were exasperated to desperation by this conduct. You will publish this.

Yours, &c.

ROBT. WRIGHT.

Oct. 19, 1814.

N. B. I hope every American printer will also publish it.

R.W.

EDUCATION.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, the 1st day of July, 1814.

George's tavern, intends to continue his school the ensuing year.

The branches of learning which he proposes to teach, are the English, Latin and Greek languages; grammar, Mathematics, &c.

The terms of board and tuition will be one hundred dollars, of which forty dollars must be paid in advance, the boarders finding their own beds. The term of tuition will be ten months, commencing on the second day of January.

Oct. 15.

THOMAS HAMMER ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH TOWNE, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have just completed this establishment in Franklin County, Va. about four miles below the court house, immediately in the neighborhood of Callaway's Iron Works. They have provided themselves with good and faithful workmen, and the best of materials for making Seythe-Blades, Reaping-Hooks, Weeding-Flies, Drawing-Blades, and Cutting-Tools, &c. &c.

They will also carry on the Wharfedale making business extensively—the wood and iron part of which will be made by hand and experienced hands—Orders and requests from any part of the Country, shall be punctually attended to.

The prices are as follow, to wit:

Seythe-Blades,	from	\$24 to 30	doz.
Reaping-Hooks,	"	7 to 8	"
Weeding-Flies,	"	8 to 9	"
Drawing-Blades,	"	6 to 7	"
Cutting-Blades,	"	10 to 12	"
Wharfedale complete,	"	130	wtm

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

THIS Institution will be opened on the first Monday in November by an address from the President; the different Professors will then deliver Lectures, introductory to those several courses of instruction, in the following order—Mathematics, Mr. Campbell, Law and Police, Mr. Nason, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Dr. Jones.

By order of the Society,
J. A. SMITH, President.

Williamsburg, Aug. 6.

The Editors of the Argus, Patriot, Raleigh Star, and National Intelligencer, are requested to publish the above Notices of Wm. & Mary College, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Enquirer.

BOSTON GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THIS Manufactory having been appointed by the President of the above Manufactory, their Agent for the State of Virginia—Will undertake to execute orders for Window Glass from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 square, in ordinary and strength to any European Crown Glass—Also,

HOLLOW GLASS WARE.

Comprising Shop Furniture, for the purposes of Druggists, Tumbblers of all sizes, Spirit-Proofs, Pitchers, blue and white Crums, Lamps, Lamp-Shades, Lamp Glasses, &c.—The goods to be delivered at Richmond, and any other town in the State of Virginia, at the Manufactory prices together with expenses of transportation, &c.

ANDREW SMITH,
Cary-Street, opposite the Eagle Tavern.

EDWARD HALLAM

Will sell on very moderate terms for cash or acceptances in town

30 Hbls. very old and fine flavored Jamaica, and Andegua Rum.

30 Pipes Madeira, Particular Tenenif and Lisbon Wines.

50 Bags Green and White Coffee.

10 Cases and 50 Cansisters Imperial Gun-Powder

10 Boxes genuine Port-Wine,

100 Cansisters Fresh Mustard,

50 Cans Dining China, blue printed—variety of Patterns.

10 Boxes Canton China, Cups and Saucers 300 pairs each.

10 Cases assorted Wares,

600 Boxes Northern Candles,

40 lbs. Best Spanish Sages,

100 Kees High Proof F and FF Gun-Powder,

500 Gallons Lamp Oil.

June 25. wtf

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

EDWARD HALLAM

has the honor to inform the public that he has just received from the late plantation, on the night of the 25th September—two Negro Men.

NEELSON, a black man, stout and well made, about 6 feet high and 22 years of age; he was raised in the neighborhood of Hobe-Hole, and was purchased by March last of a Mr. Crittenden. His clothing was an Ombagun shirt and pantaloons and homespun coat; a new wool hat.

MILTON, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and rather slender made; 18 years of age; answers remarkably quick when spoken to, and is perfectly intelligent, except to stammer. He was raised about Norfolk, where it is likely he will attempt to go if he is not taken care of. His clothing was an Ombagun shirt and grey kersey coat & pantaloons, also a wool hat.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be paid on delivery of said Negroes to the subscriber, or for their being secured in jail so that he may get the same ten dollars for either.

Oct. 13.

ALL persons who are hereby forbid from hunting or otherwise trespassing on my land at their peril, as I am determined to resort to the law for protection against all such aggressions.

Harper county, Oct. 15.

NOTICE.—A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass releasing the Comm. week's right to a certain tract of land lying in the county of Louisa—devised by John Reagin to his daughters, for reasons which will be set forth in said petition.

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that the school on his land in Meeklenburg county, on the road leading from Williamsborough to St. Tammany, 12 miles from the former and four from the latter, and 12 miles N. W. of Warrenton, will be continued in the spring year under the direction of Mr. John F. Reagin the present teacher.

The new buildings for the Academy are now completed and delightfully situated, convenient to an excellent spring.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, the 1st day of July, 1814.

Robert Patton and William A. Gregory, executors of David Clark, dec'd, who was surviving partner of Bartol & Fisher,

AGAINST

Francis Conway, Henry Randolph, Thomas Branch, executor of William Branch, dec'd, Peterfield Farney, executor of John Farney, dec'd, Bailing Branch, James Ryan, and Charles Buck, administrator of David Clark, dec'd.

The said Conway, Branch, &c. in this cause, not having been returned, executed on the defendant Francis Conway, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and show cause against the revival thereof sought; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court in the said city.

Oct. 15.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, the 1st day of July, 1814.

James M. Morris, surviving acting executor of Samuel Overton, deceased,

AGAINST

Richard Anderson, Jas. Overton, Richard Overton, & Mary Barclay, late Mary Overton, which said James, Richard & Mary are heirs at law of said Overton, dec'd, and Samuel Overton, in residuary devise of the said Samuel Overton, dec'd.

The Defendants James Overton and Richard Overton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court in the said city.

Oct. 15.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, the 1st day of August, 1814.

Richard Morris,

AGAINST

Cleaves Duke, William Mills, executor of Cleaves Swift, Richard Keeling Tyler and Mary Cheever his wife, and Benjamin Smith and Elizabeth his wife, legatees and distributees of the estate of Samuel Overton, dec'd, Anne Patton, widow of Samuel Overton, dec'd, Andrew Madison and Martin his wife, Thomas Swift and Harriet his wife, William Swift and Rebecca his wife, Peter and Charles Thompson administrators of John Hawkins and Mary his wife, Burnley Duke, Anne Baker widow of Samuel Baker, Thomas Swift son of Thomas, William Smith and Anne his wife, Gabriel Pendergast and Mary his wife, Thomas Swift and Peggy his wife, and Maria Baker and Elizabeth his wife.

The Defendants Cleaves Duke, William Mills, and Benjamin Smith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court in the said city.

Oct. 15.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, the 1st day of August, 1814.

Laurence, Call, and company,

AGAINST

John Archer, William Powell, John A. Trent, and Stephen W. Trent, executors of Alexander Trent dec'd, John A. Trent, Stephen W. Trent, Alexander Trent, Peterfield Trent, dec'd, Willis Wilson, and Elizabeth his wife, and Anna Major Trent, children and devisees of the said Alexander Trent dec'd, and Andrew Leiper, and Frances his wife, and Edward and Joseph Trent, and which now sheweth to the said Andrew Leiper, by his death, came on this 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, to be heard on the bill, and answers of the defendants, Wm. Powell, and John A. Trent, dec'd, children and devisees of Alexander Trent dec'd, John Archer Trent, and Stephen Woodson Trent, exhibits and examination of a witness, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, the Court ordered the defendants, executors of Alexander Trent dec'd, to render an account of the administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the testator, before one of the commissioners of this Court, who is directed to examine, state, and settle the said account, and report the same to the Court, together with an account of the real estates, whereto the said Alexander Trent, and Peterfield Trent, respectively, died seized and possessed; the value of the said real estates, how they have been disposed of, and who are the persons to whom they have been conveyed, and what other matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

Oct. 17.

VIRGINIA.—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, the 1st day of August, 1814.

Laurence, Call, and company,

AGAINST

John Archer, William Powell, John A. Trent, and Stephen W. Trent, executors of Alexander Trent dec'd, John A. Trent, Stephen W. Trent, Alexander Trent, Peterfield Trent, dec'd, Willis Wilson, and Elizabeth his wife, and Anna Major Trent, children and devisees of the said Alexander Trent dec'd, and Andrew Leiper, and Frances his wife, and Edward and Joseph Trent, and which now sheweth to the said Andrew Leiper, by his death, came on this 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, to be heard on the bill, and answers of the defendants, Wm. Powell, and John A. Trent, dec'd, children and devisees of Alexander Trent dec'd, John Archer Trent, and Stephen Woodson Trent, exhibits and examination of a witness, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, the Court ordered the defendants, executors of Alexander Trent dec'd, to render an account of the administration of the goods, chattels and credits of the testator, before one of the commissioners of this Court, who is directed to examine, state, and settle the said account, and report the same to the Court, together with an account of the real estates, whereto the said Alexander Trent, and Peterfield Trent, respectively, died seized and possessed; the value of the said real estates, how they have been disposed of, and who are the persons to whom they have been conveyed, and what other matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

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